AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph on page 8, lines 21-37, as follows:

The display according to the invention may be arranged with the circularly symmetric lens, panel and microdisplay (where applicable) in substantially the same plane. Alternatively, the planes in which the panel and lens are formed may be adjacent and parallel. In this case, folding means are required to fold the optical system so that rays emitted from the edge of the lens are directed onto the panel. The folding means may also fulfill ~~fulfil~~ the function of retrieving rays which will otherwise miss the panel. The folding means may comprise a retroreflector, preferably situated next to the portion of the lens from which the rays emerge, and angled mirrors to either side of the retroreflector. The retroreflector is preferably positioned in a plane substantially perpendicular to the side mirrors and the prisms of the retroreflector run perpendicular to its longitudinal axis.

Please amend the subparagraph on page 10, lines 18-19, as follows:

Figure 12 illustrates a wide-field-of-view flat-panel head-mounted display; ~~and~~

Please amend the subparagraph on page 10, lines 20-21, as follows:

Figure 13 shows a fourth embodiment of the invention~~.~~; and

Please add the following subparagraph immediately after the subparagraph on page 10, lines 20-21:

Figure 14 is a sectional view of a lens and grating combination similar to that shown in Figure 10.

Please amend the paragraph on page 16, lines 8-32, as follows:

Fast-switching liquid-crystal displays can be more conveniently manufactured if they work in reflection rather than (as in the above example) transmission. This permits for example the use of thick metal wires on the back of the

display which switch quickly because they are highly conductive, but are opaque. It also permits the use of light valves sometimes known as optically addressable spatial light modulators. Figures ~~Figure~~ 10 and 14 show ~~shows~~ how to synthesize a wide-field-of-view three-dimensional image on a light valve. Light from a wide-field-of-view projection display is injected into the side of a slab waveguide 10, and the slab waveguide 10 incorporates a weak grating 11 but the grating 11 is blazed and volumetric so as to eject light only towards the front surface of the fast-switching liquid-crystal display 12. Such a grating can for example be made by gluing two sheets of 3M Image Directing Film IDF II face to face with a transparent glue of a slightly different refractive index to the film. Light reflected off the fast-switching liquid-crystal display 12 travels back through the slab waveguide 10 and on to the viewer with only minimal disruption from the grating 11 because the grating 11 is weak. The display 12 is optically switched by a projector 20. The lens 1 in Figure 14 is a monocentric lens made of a generally circular transparent disc the thickness of which varies by radius and which is adapted to receive light at the edge.